

REMARKS

Claims 1-41 and 44-84 have been canceled without prejudice as being drawn to a non-elected invention. The application now includes claims 42, 43, 85, and 86.

The title has been amended according to the Examiner's suggestion.

Claims 42, 43, 85 and 86 were rejected as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,320,577 to Alexander. This rejection is traversed.

Alexander deals with the display and annotation of measurement waveforms on a digital oscilloscope or similar time waveform measurement device (See Abstract, Background of Invention, Figure 1, which is a diagram of a digital oscilloscope that displays waveforms, Figure 8, which illustrates a digital oscilloscope display with annotations, Figure 13, which shows a display on an X,Y axis used for displaying time domain waveforms, Column 9, line 64 through Column 10, lines 1-15 which teaches the icons and annotation for desired waveforms or waveform features, and many, many other places in 6,320,577 to Alexander). The Alexander patent is *very far afield* from the present invention, since Alexander deals with displaying time-varying signal waveforms, and displaying annotations on a digital oscilloscope screen that displays these time-varying signal waveforms or functions of waveforms (Column 1: 35-54; see every Figure in Alexander which show displays that have a time access on the horizontal dimension; etc.).

The present invention has nothing to do with the display of time waveforms, and instead deals with the display of measurement parameters or metrics over space. Note that Independent Claims 42 and 85 are directed to visualizing a spatially distributed group of objects. To be clear, the present invention has nothing to do with *time-varying oscilloscope waveforms*. Furthermore, the present invention represents network infrastructure or other objects in a spatially distributed environment, such as rooms or wall locations within in a communications network. The present invention is a marked improvement in the field of wireless engineering and asset management over spatially distributed networks or locations, as it provides novel ways of

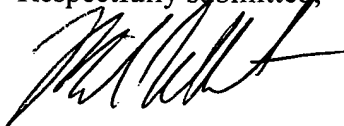
representing both the physical environment and measured parameters or observations over a wide region of space. In stark contrast, Alexander's invention has nothing to do with representing displayed data over space, and instead focuses on waveform displays and electronic oscilloscope technology so that the waveforms may be easily annotated. It should be clear that Alexander has no connection to the spatial orientation of a communications network, wireless network parameters, or objects distributed in space, and thus it would not be reasonable for anyone skilled in the art to infer that the current invention is anticipated by the display of time waveforms on a digital oscilloscope (as in Alexander, where all of the patent figures of the patent show displays which clearly indicate a time axis on the horizontal axis, representative of a time waveform measurement system such as a digital oscilloscope). It is further clear that Alexander *only considers time waveforms* by his explanation of the processing and annotation/label controls given in Columns 27 through 30. Alexander is quite clearly teaching algorithms and procedures for processing and computing labels based on the *displayed waveform*, and the *calculated time difference* of the *waveform*.

Alexander never contemplates contextual information pertaining to the location of objects or measurements, such as room locations or measurement metrics/parameters made at different locations within a building or army base. Independent claims 42 and 85 specify collecting measurement information and descriptive information for said distributed group of objects, or a computer which associates said at least one performance metric with descriptive information, respectively. Digital Oscilloscopes, in general, and the Alexander patent in particular, do not display spatially distributed objects or provide visual display or demarcation of spatially distributed objects – they instead display and operate on signal waveforms that vary *over time*. For further evidence, consider in Alexander where “real time” and “time base” is discussed, and how the invention is specifically aimed at displaying waveforms and measurement results of waveforms in a signal measurement display. Alexander teaches nothing about spatially-relevant or

contextual data, and teaches nothing about network metrics or properties related to spatial configurations.

In view of the above, claims 42, 43, 85, and 86 should now be in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and allowance of the claims at an early date is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Michael E. Whitham', written over the typed name.

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